Power allotted to Madhya Pradesh

†1265. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in July, 2002 Government have allotted 300 megawatts electricity to Madhya Pradesh from central electricity undertakings of eastern region;

(b) whether this allotment has been reduced to only 50 M.W. as on the 15th November, 2006; and

(c) the reasons therefor and by when this allotment is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (c) In view of less than anticipated growth in demand for power in the Eastern Region (ER) the unallocated power of NTPC stations in the ER as well as the shares temporarily surrendered by ER constituents, had been allocated to States/UTs in other regions for the last few years. Consequent to implementation of Availability Based Tariff in ER *w.e.f.* 01.04.2003, the constituents of ER reviewed the position and lesser quantum of power has been available for allocation outside the region. In recent years ER constituents have been demanding repatriation of the power surrendered by them as well as allocation of unallocated power to them. Consequently, the allocation to States / UTs in other regions from the ER has been decreasing. Accordingly, the allocation of ER power to Madhya Pradesh also got reduced and is not likely to increase.

Electricity generation in Rajasthan

1266. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of electricity being generated at present in Rajasthan;

(b) the target set for increasing the quantum of electricity generation in the financial year 2006-07, if any, in Rajasthan;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of such new projects for electricity generation on which work is in progress and by when those projects are likely to be completed in Rajasthan;

(d) the power theft and T&D losses at present and in the last two years, in Rajasthan and how do they compare with the country as a whole;

(e)whether the burden of power theft as well as transmission and distribution losses is passed on to the consumers; and

(f) if so, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) During the period April—October, 2006, the energy generation in Rajasthan (State Sector) was about 11,040 Million Units (MU).

(b) The energy generation target for the power stations in the State sector of Rajasthan for the year 2006-07 is 20,043 MU.

(c) The following two thermal power projects (State Sector) were included in the target set for increasing the capacity of power generation in the State in the financial year 2006-07:—

(i) Giral TPP Unit-1: 125 MW

(ii) Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I): Gt-1 (110 MW) and GT-2 (110)MW

The status of the power projects which are under construction in the State of Rajasthan is given below:

SI. No.	Name of the Projects/Units	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
Central Sector	NIL		
State Sector			
1.	Giral Lignite based TPS Stage-I & II	St-l-125 St-li-125	January, 2007 September, 2008
2.	Chhabra TPP Unit-1 & 2	U-1:250 U-2:250	September, 2008 December, 2008
3.	Kota TPS Stage-V, Unit-7	195	December, 2008
4.	Suratgarh TPP, Stage-IV Unit-5	250	December, 2008
5.	Dholpur CCGT 2 GTs+ST	GT-1-110 GT-2-110 ST-1-110	February, 2007 March, 2007 August, 2007
Private Sector	NIL		

(d) The details of transformation, transmission and distribution losses including energy unaccounted for in Rajasthan *vis-a-vis* corresponding figures in respect of country as a whole are given below:

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Rajasthan	42.61%	43.79%	44.68%
All India	32.54%	32.53%	31.25%

(e) and (f) Under the provisions of the electricity Act, 2003, tariff for the sale of electricity to the various categories of consumers is to be determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). During the process of determination of tariff the Commissions consider the Annual Revenue Requirement of the distribution licensees. The tariff policy provides for the framework for revenue requirement and cost which includes reasonable O&M investment for system upgradation, aggregate technical and commercial losses, etc.

National Electricity Policy recognizes that power sector will remain unviable until T&D losses are brought down significantly and rapidly.

The tariff policy also provides for incentivization of reduction of AT&C losses.

ADB's loan to NTPC

1267. SHRI B.J. PANDA:
MS. Pramila Bohidar:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ADB proposes to advance a loan of $ 300 million to NTPC to finance its power generation capacity expansion programme with a view to reduce country's power shortfall;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of reforms that are proposed to be carried out in NTPC units in Orissa, *inter-alia* indicating the additional power generation that would be achieved as a result of these reforms in the State?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NTPC has tied up a loan of US $ 300 million with Asian Development Bank (ADB).